

Drivers of the Exceptional Warmth over Northern Asia during the Spring of 2020

**Anthony M. DeAngelis^{1,2}, Siegfried D. Schubert^{1,2}, Yehui Chang^{1,3,4},
Young-Kwon Lim^{1,3,5}, Randal D. Koster¹, Hailan Wang⁶**

¹NASA GMAO, ²SSAI, ³GESTAR, ⁴Morgan State U., ⁵USRA, ⁶NOAA CPC



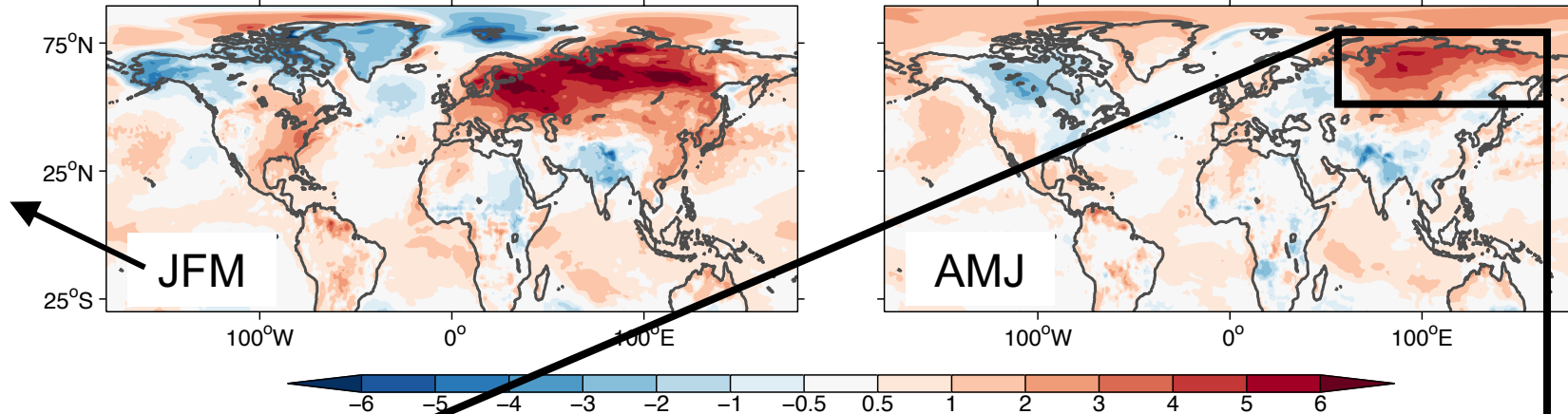
Krasnoyarsk, Siberia fire (July 2020)

Source: <https://news.mongabay.com/2020/07/photos-show-scale-of-massive-fires-tearing-through-siberian-forests/>

Spring 2020 put into context

MERRA-2 seasonal mean 2m temperature anomalies in 2020 (K)

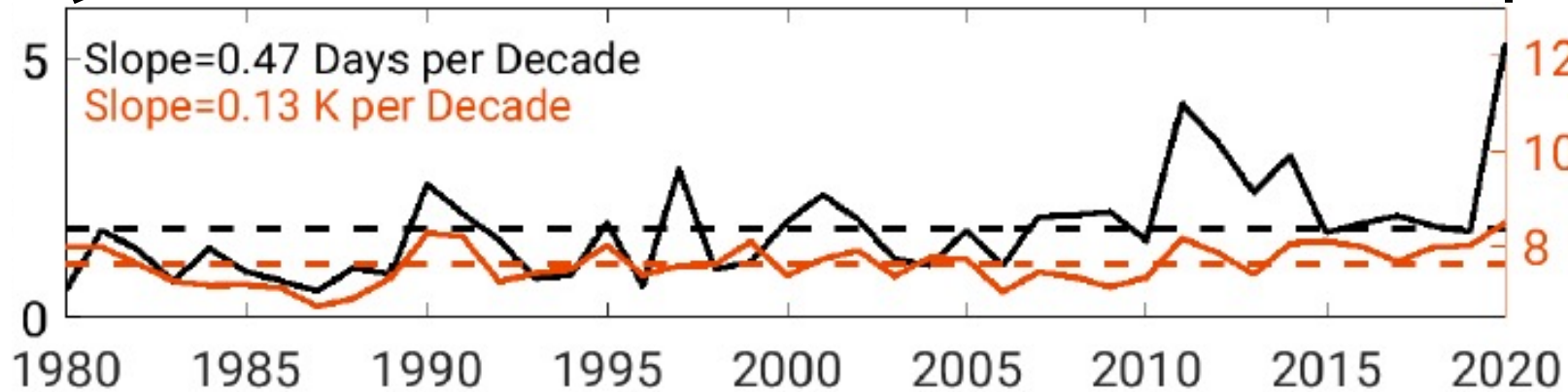
Schubert
14B.3
Thu, Jan. 27th
11:15 CST
J. Climate 2022
doi TBD



Warm spring was
a continuation of
the exceptionally
warm winter

AMJ Seasonal and Regional Mean Heatwaves

Heatwave
Frequency
(days)

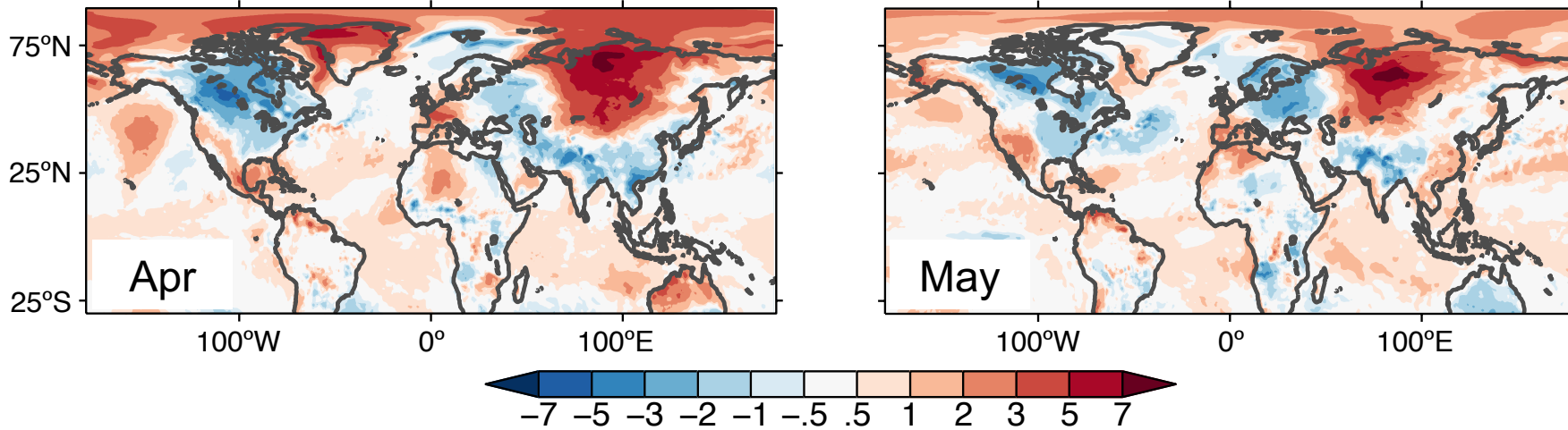


Heatwave
Magnitude
(K)

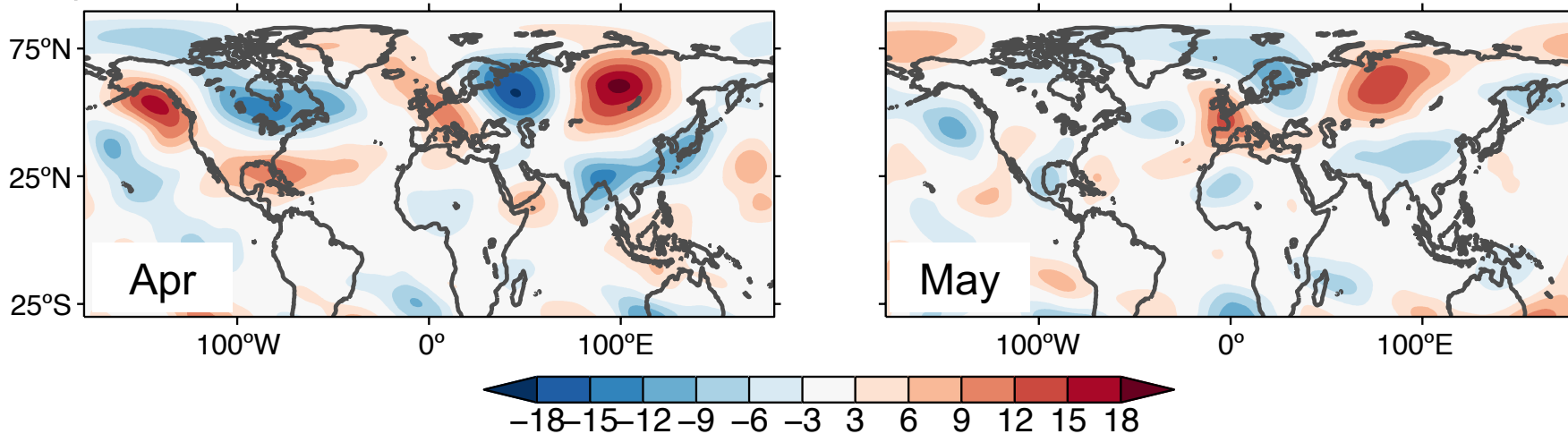
Source: Collow et al. (2022), *J. Climate*, doi: 10.1175/JCLI-D-21-0432.1

Persistent anomalies in April and May

MERRA-2 2020 monthly mean 2m temperature anomalies (K)



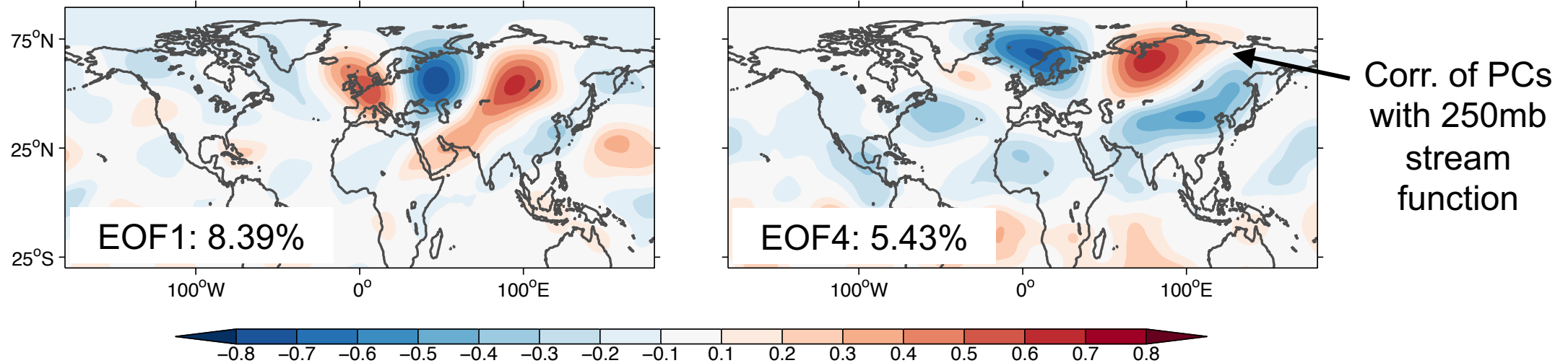
2020 monthly mean 250mb eddy stream function anomalies ($10^6 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$)



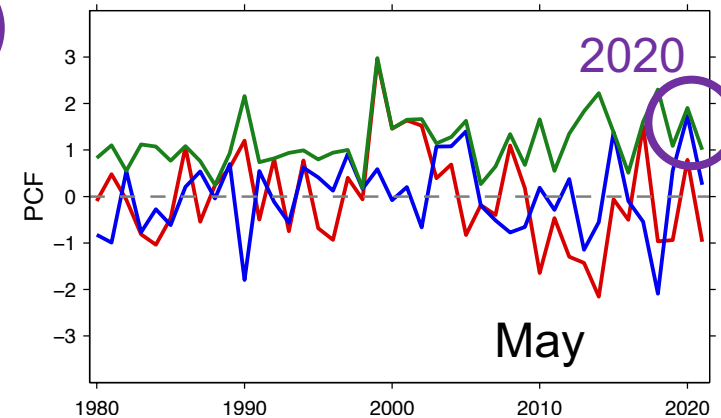
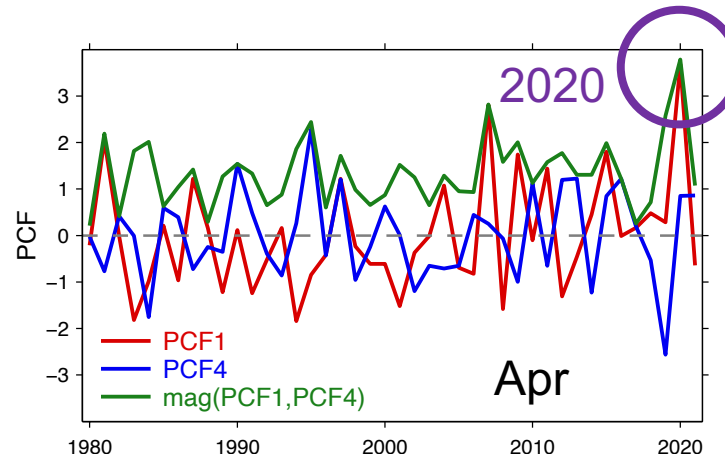
*How unusual
were the wave
trains in 2020?*

Wave trains quantified in MERRA-2

Apply rotated EOF analysis to Apr and May 250mb v-wind for 1980-2021:



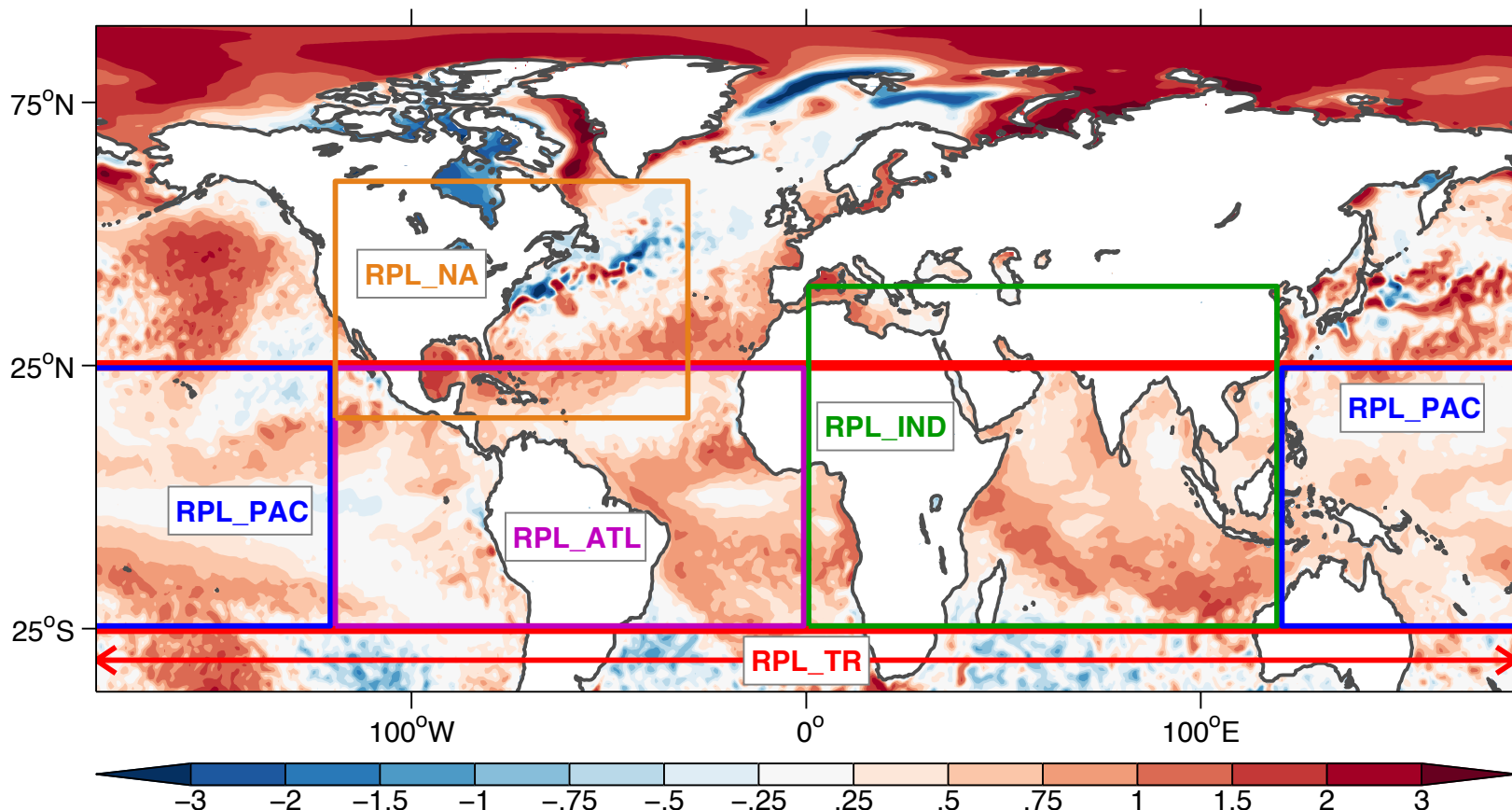
April 2020 wave train was the most extreme manifestation of EOF1 in 42 years



What caused the wave train, and did any other factors contribute to the warmth?

Experimental design to explore remote drivers of wave trains

Apr–May 2020 SST anomalies in MERRA-2 (K)



“Regional replay” experiments with NASA-GEOS atmospheric model
- *force atmosphere to remain close to observations in selected region*

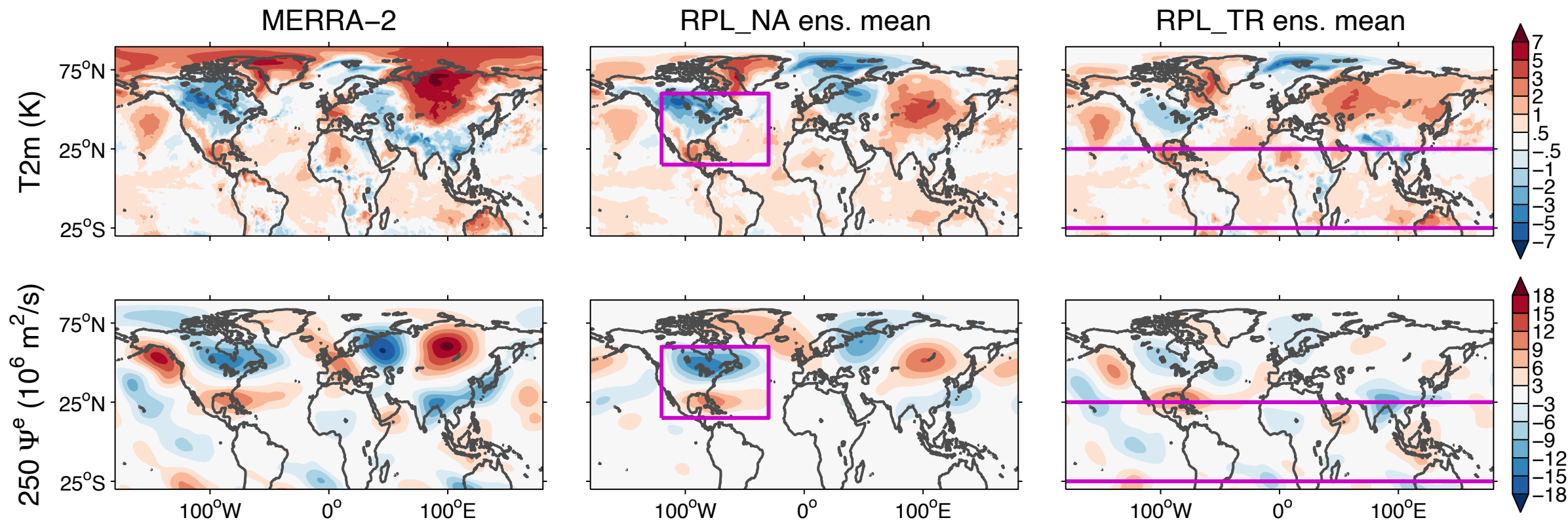
6 experiments: RPL_TR, RPL_PAC, RPL_ATL, RPL_IND, RPL_NA, and NORPL (all observed SSTs)

2020 runs: 90 ensemble members per experiment, init. 11/30/2018

climate runs: 1 ensemble member per experiment, init. 5/31 each prior year (1981-2019)

Model runs described further in Schubert et al. (2022), *J. Climate*, doi: TBD

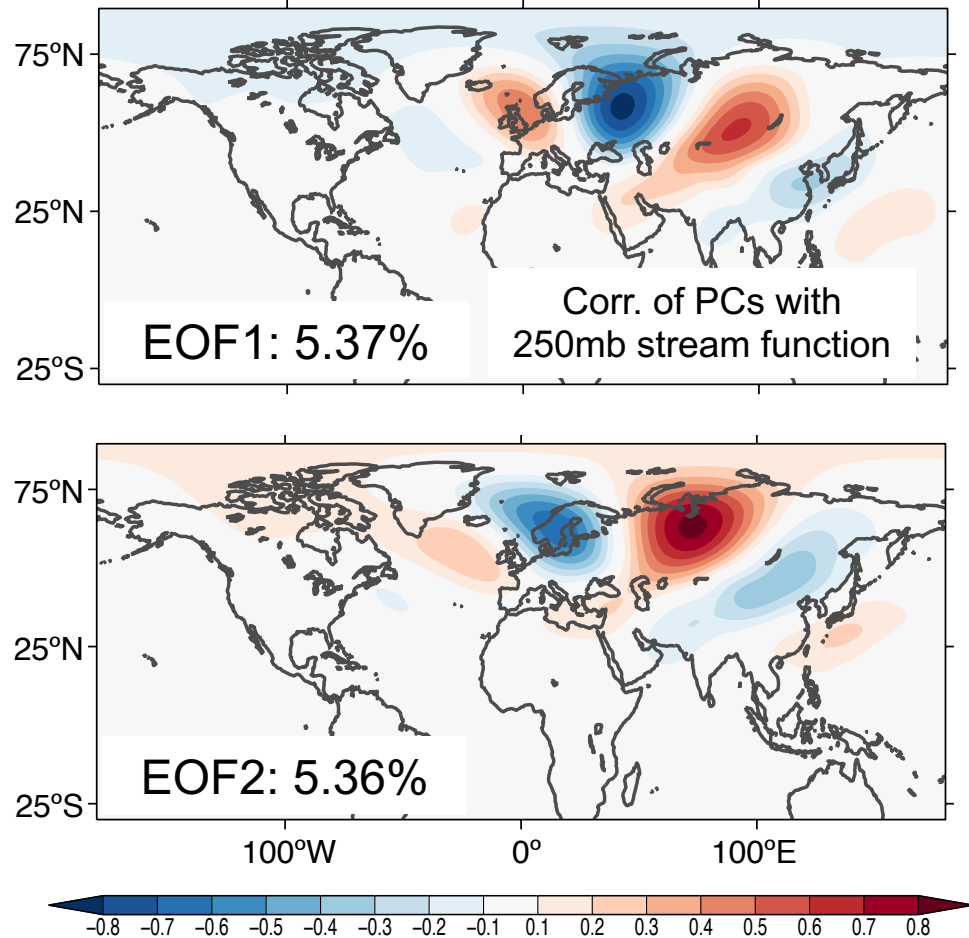
April 2020 anomalies in MERRA-2 and AGCM runs



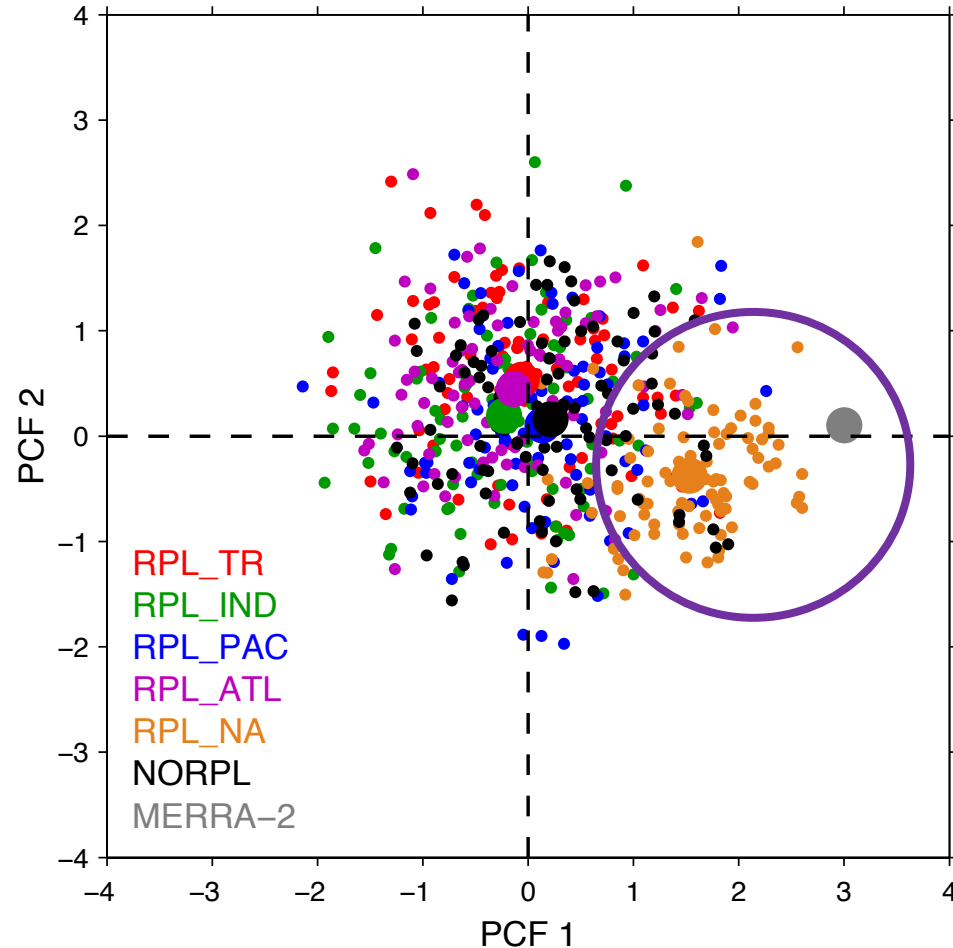
- 1. April 2020 wave train was forced from the upstream extratropics*
- 2. Tropics forced some of the warming in April 2020, unrelated to a wave train*

Wave trains quantified in AGCM experiments

Rotated EOF analysis on Apr and May
AGCM 250mb v-wind for 2020:



April 2020 250mb v-wind projected
onto EOFs for each member:

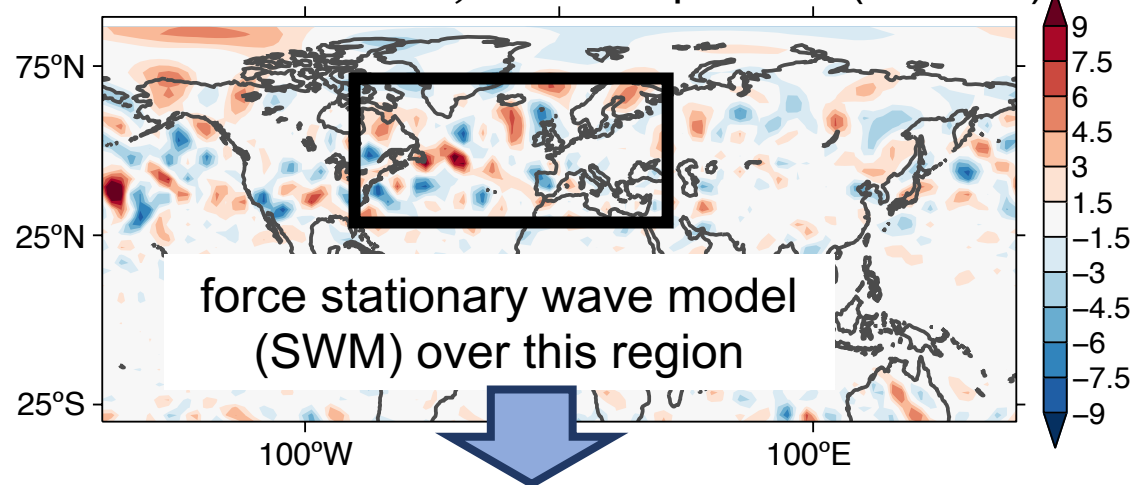


*RPL_NA
members are
much more likely
to produce a
strong wave train
resembling EOF1*

*What is the
nature of the
upstream forcing
that causes the
wave train?*

Subdaily internal dynamics key for producing wave train

MERRA-2 $-\nabla \cdot \overline{V'\zeta'}$ anom. Apr 2020 (10^{-10} s^{-2})



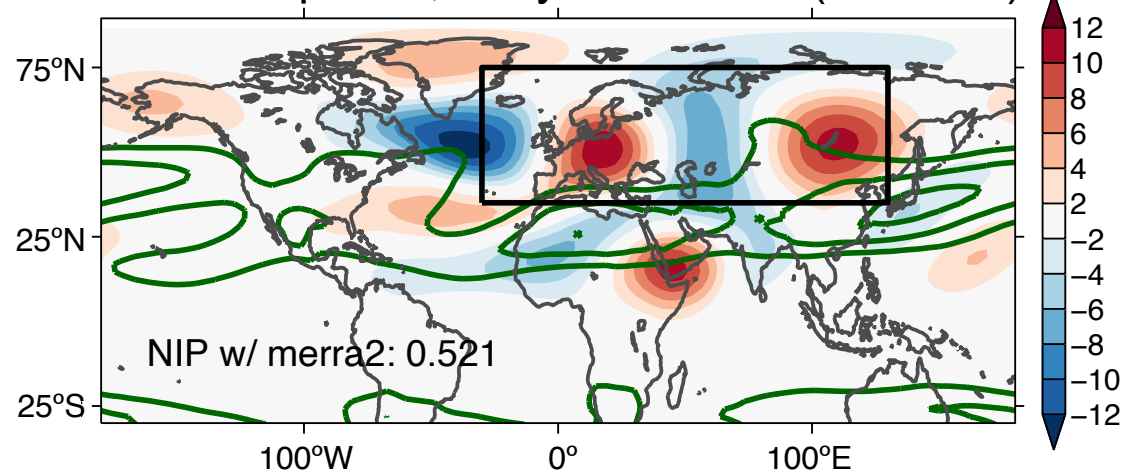
Transient vorticity flux convergence:

$$\leftarrow -\nabla \cdot \overline{V'\zeta'}$$

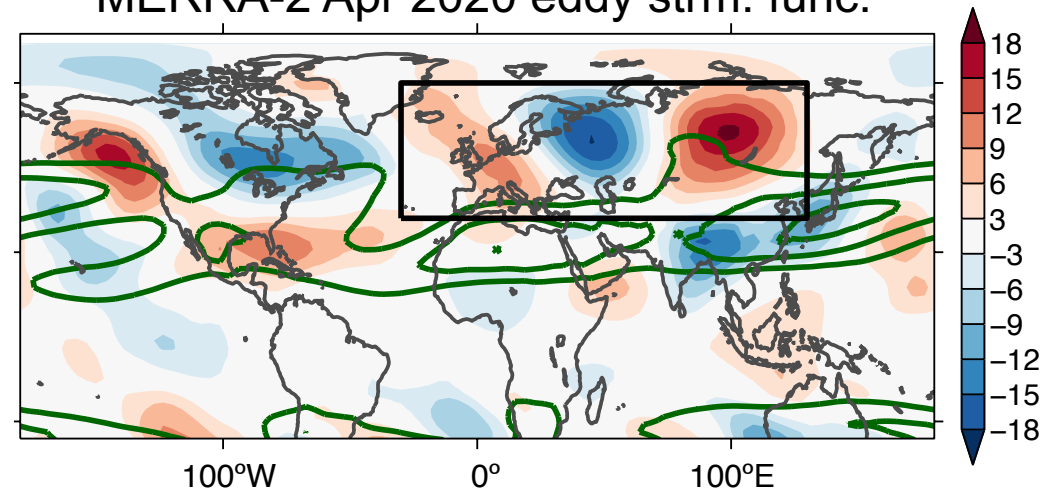
forces changes in vorticity, $\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial t}$

computed from 6-hr deviations from the monthly mean

SWM response, eddy strm. func. ($10^6 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$)

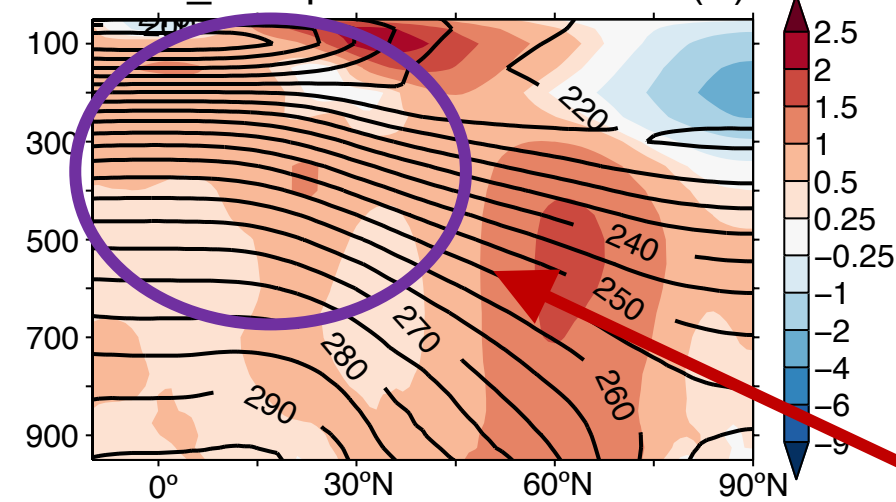


MERRA-2 Apr 2020 eddy strm. func.



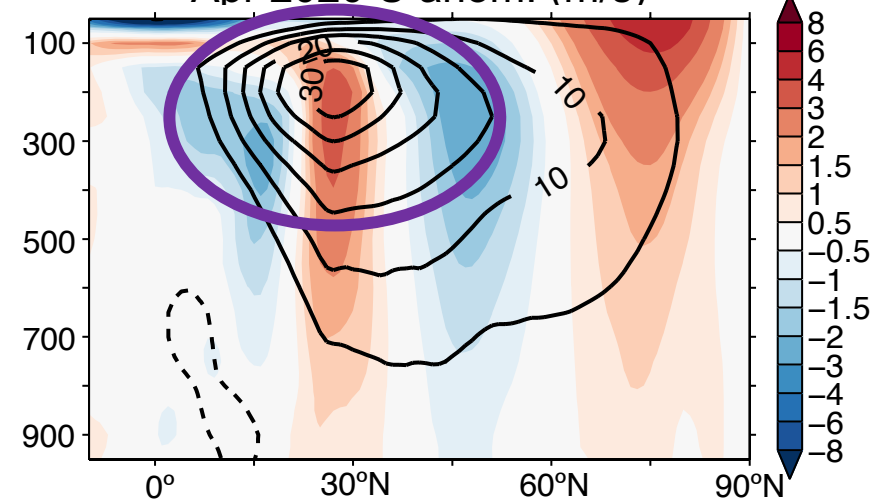
How did the tropics cause warming in northern Asia?

RPL_TR Apr 2020 T2M anom. (K)



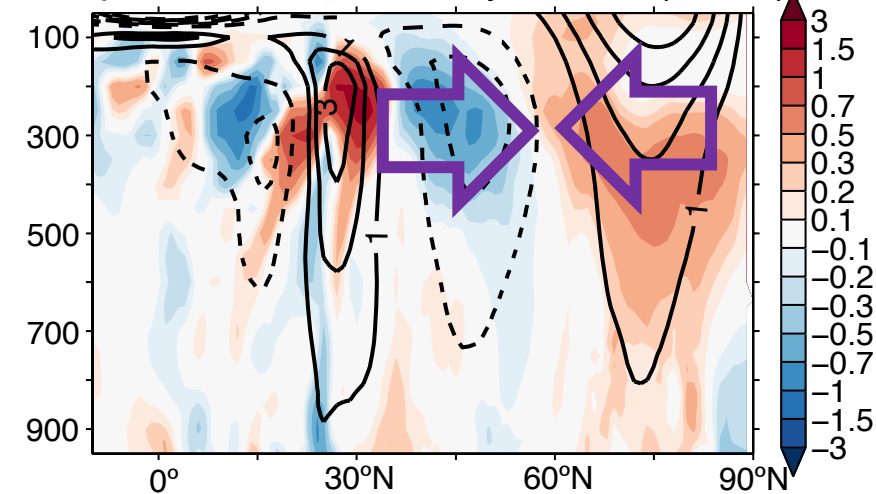
1. Warm SSTs warmed tropical atmosphere (latent heat) and strengthened upper atm. T gradient

Apr 2020 U anom. (m/s)



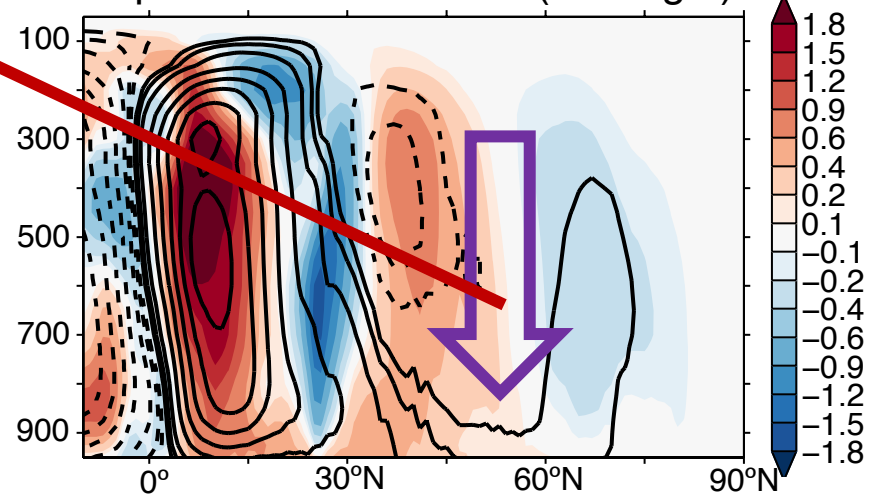
2. Strengthened subtropical jet stream and altered atmospheric basic state

Apr 2020 $-\partial[\overline{u^e v^e}]/\partial y$ anom. (m/s/d)



3. Anomalies in eddy momentum flux convergence → forces anomalies in meridional wind

Apr 2020 MMC anom. (10^{10} kg/s)



4. Weakened Ferrel and Polar cells, causing anomalous descent and adiabatic warming

Summary and Conclusions

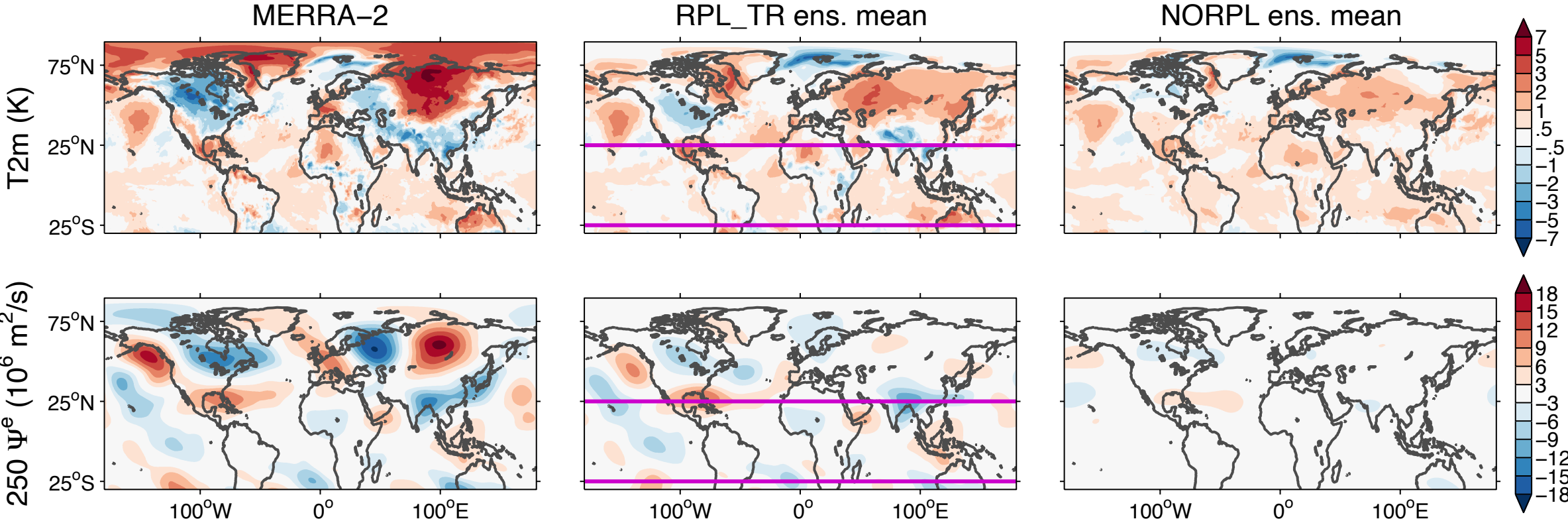
- Extreme warmth in northern Asia during April-May of 2020 was driven by two key dynamical mechanisms.
 1. Eurasian Rossby wave trains that were forced by internal high-frequency atmospheric dynamics over North America and the North Atlantic.
 2. A teleconnection from the tropics whereby the warm tropical SSTs altered the upper atmosphere wave dynamics and ultimately the mean meridional circulation.
- The nature of the forcing for the wave trains (caused by presumably chaotic internal subdaily processes) suggests limited predictability of the wave train (and thus extreme warmth) beyond the weather prediction (1-2 week) time frame.
- To the extent that the warm tropical SSTs in 2020 were attributed to long-term anthropogenic climate change, one may conclude that the extratropical extreme warmth due to the wave trains was made more intense due to climate change.



Extra slides



April 2020 anomalies





April 2020 anomalies

